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Ternary systems of fused aluminos of calcium, potassium, and sodium. P. I. Protsenko and A. G. Bergman (V. M. Molotov Radium Inst., Novosibirsk). *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 25, 1457-75 (1950); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1421-39 (1950, translation).—The 3 binary systems, as well as the ternary system, were investigated. The system $\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca(NO}_3)_2$ forms solid solutions over the entire concn. range, with m.p. changing from 337° for KNO_3 to a min. of 225° for 50% (all compns. in equiv. %) NaNO_3 , and up to 265° for 100% KNO_3 . The system $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2\text{-NaNO}_3$ has a simple eutectic at 102°, 84.1% NaNO_3 ; $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2$ m. 361°. The system $\text{Ca(NO}_3)_2\text{-KNO}_3$ has a eutectic at 140°, 49% KNO_3 , and a peritectic at 4 $\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca(NO}_3)_2$, which decomps. at 171° into liquid (contg. 55.5% KNO_3) and into pure KNO_3 .

The ternary diagram has 4 regions where the crystg. phase and percentage of total area are, resp.: NaNO_3 42.6, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 28.1, KNO_3 29.5, and $4\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 2.8. The line bounding the $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ region is almost exactly straight, extending from 51% $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ on the $\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ side to 45.9% $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ on the $\text{NaNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ side. The line bounding the KNO_3 region is concave towards the KNO_3 corner, and that bounding the $4\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ region is concave towards the $\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ side. Besides the binary eutectics and transition points mentioned, there are two 3-phase points in the ternary diagram: a ternary transition point at 100°, contg. 49.2% KNO_3 and 32.8% $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, where the solid phases are KNO_3 , NaNO_3 , and $4\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; and a ternary eutectic at 133°, contg. 39.4% KNO_3 and 49.8% $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, where the solid phases are $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, NaNO_3 , and $4\text{KNO}_3\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.

Arik J. Miller

PROTSENKO, P. I.

USSR /Chemistry - Nitrates

Aug 51

"The Interaction of Nitrates and Nitrites of Metals of the First and Second Groups of D. I. Mendeleev's Periodic System in Melts. II. Investigation of the Ternary System Composed of Uranium, Potassium, and Sodium Nitrates in Melts," P. I. Protsenko, A. S. Bergman. Chair of Gen and Inorg Chem, Rostov-on-the Don State U

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 8, pp 1380-1387

Constructed phase diagrams for binary systems SrNO_3 - KNO_3 and SrNO_3 - NaNO_3 . KNO_3 on the basis of thermochim and other data." Found mp and compn for eutectic in case of all 3

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USSR /Chemistry - Nitrates (Contd)

Aug 51

systems. Line of cocrystn divides phase diagram of ternary system into range of SrNO_3 cocrystn and range of solid solns of KNO_3 and NaNO_3 (with higher mp) acts as stabilizer of solid solns.

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PROTSENKO, P. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Nitrates

Sep 51

"Interaction of Nitrates and Nitrites of Metals of the First and Second Groups of D. I. Mendeleyev's Periodic System in Melts. III. Investigation of the Ternary System of Barium, Potassium, and Sodium Nitrates in Melts," P. I. Protsenko, A. G. Bergman, Chair of Gen and Inorg Chem, Rostov-on-the-Don State U

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 9, pp 1580-1587

From observed data constructed phase diagrams for ternary system $Ba(NO_3)_2-(KNO_3)_2-(NaNO_3)_2$ and component binary systems. Found eutectic points and

191T36

USSR/Chemistry - Nitrates (Contd) Sep 51

compositions for Ba-K and Ba-Na binary systems, min for ternary system (latter had no eutectic), and areas of crystn in ternary system.

191T36

PROSENKO, P. I.

"Interaction of nitrates of nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of D. I. Mendeleev's periodic system in fusions. V. Investigation of the ternary system consisting of nitrates of lithium, of potassium, and of calcium in fusion." (p. 1313)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1952, Vol. 22, No. 8

PROTSENKO, F. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(b) Chem - Org.

Reactions of nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of Mendeleev's periodic system in the molten state. IV. The ternary system of the nitrates of lithium, sodium, and cadmium in melts. F. I. Protsenko (V. M. Molotov State Univ., Rostov-on-Don). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 1351-5(1952)(Engl. translation); *Zhur. Obrabotki Khim.* 22, 1307-12(1952); cf. *C.A.* 48, 1788i.—The ternary system of $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, NaNO_3 , and LiNO_3 was studied by the visual polythermal method. One invariant point was found at the compn. LiNO_3 14.5, $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ 56, and NaNO_3 29.5 mole %, with a m.p. of 110° . Three fields of crystn. were found, $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ covering 18.38% of the total area of the triangle, NaNO_3 39.12%, LiNO_3 42.5%. The field of formation of a low-melting glass from the nitrates is detd. Two binary systems were studied: $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - NaNO_3 with a simple eutectic at 36 mole % NaNO_3 , and a m.p. of 135° ; $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - LiNO_3 with a simple eutectic at 46.75 mole % LiNO_3 , and a m.p. of 190° . V. The ternary system of the nitrates of lithium, potassium, and cadmium in melts. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 1357-61(1952)(Engl. translation); *Zhur. Obrabotki Khim.* 22, 1313-18(1952).—The ternary system $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - $(\text{KNO}_3)_2$ - $(\text{LiNO}_3)_2$ was studied by the visual polythermic method, and two invariant points were found. One has the compn. 32 mole % KNO_3 , 17 mole % LiNO_3 , and 51 mole % $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with a m.p. of 134° . The 2nd has the compn. 55 mole % KNO_3 , 24.75 mole % LiNO_3 , and 20.25 mole % $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ with a m.p. of 111° . A study was made of the binary system of $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - KNO_3 , and the congruent compd. $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{KNO}_3$ was found with a m.p. of 199.5° . The 1st eutectic corresponds to the compn. 38 mole % $(\text{KNO}_3)_2$ and 62 mole % $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and a temp. of 168° ; the 2nd has the compn. 60 mole % $(\text{KNO}_3)_2$, 40 mole % $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, and a temp. of 175° . KNO_3 differs from LiNO_3 and NaNO_3 in forming with $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ the complex $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{KNO}_3$. The introduction of Cd^{++} and K^+ ions into salt melts promotes the formation of nitrate glasses of the simplest chem. compn. Bernard Rubin

PROTSENKO, P.I.

The reaction of the nitrates and nitrites of the metals from the first and second groups of the periodic system. VI. The ternary system rubidium nitrate-potassium nitrate-cadmium nitrate. P. I. Protsenko and N. P. Popovskaya (Rostov State Univ.). Izv. Otdeleniye Khim. 23, 1246-8 (1983); cf. C.A. 48, 4954b.— $RbNO_3$ reacts with $Cd(NO_3)_2$ in fusion to form $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2RbNO_3$, m. 184°, less stable to heat than is $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2KNO_3$. The liquidus surface of the system $RbNO_3-Cd(NO_3)_2-KNO_3$ shows that the above compds. are formed in the field of crystal, within the ternary system. From the nature of this field it is proposed that these compds. are isomorphic. J. Rovtar Leach!

P.I. 2/11

PROTSENKO, P. I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(3) 8
The reactions between nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second group of the periodic system in the molten state. VII. Investigation of the ternary system of lithium, potassium, and thallium nitrates. P. I. Protsenko and I. K. Shelomov. State Univ., Rostov on Don. Zhur. Osnikhei Khim. 23, 1433-7(1953); cf. C.A. 48: 17881.—Relations within the ternary system were investigated by observing the behavior and by measuring the m.pt. of various mixts. The binary system of Tl and Li nitrates has one eutectic at 132° analyzing 70.5% $TINO_3$ and 29.5% $LiNO_3$. The ternary system consists of systems having one common lowest melting eutectic at 91° which analyzes KNO_3 , 34, $LiNO_3$, 33, and $TINO_3$, 33%. $TINO_3$ behaves similarly to nitrate of Li and K and does not react in melts. It forms, however, eutectics in binary and ternary systems.
M. O. Holowaty

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PROTSENKO, P.I.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

(2) Chem.

The interaction of nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of the periodic system in the molten state. VIII. The ternary system of nitrates of silver, potassium, and cadmium. V. I. Protsenko (Rostov-on-Don State Univ.). *Zhur. Obozhet. Khim.* 23, 1013-17 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 48, 1788i, 4209i.—The ternary system of nitrates of Cd, K, and Ag is considered unusually complex, because the binaries form compds.: $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{KNO}_3$ (I), $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{AgNO}_3$ (II), and $\text{KNO}_3 \cdot \text{AgNO}_3$ (III). There are 6 cryst. areas for the nitrates of Cd, K, Ag, I, II, and III with 23.36, 22.24, 28.07, 20.20, 4.5, and 1.8% of the total area, resp. There are 2 eutectics: with 23, 50.2, and 26.8% (nitrates of K, Cd, and Ag) at 115°, and 41.5, 10.5, and 48% at 121°; 2 inflections with 28.5, 39.5, and 32% at 128° and 48, 10, and 42% at 127°. I. Bencowitz

PROTSENKO, PI.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Tab. 151 - 3/3

Authors : Popovskaya, N. I., and Protsenko, P. I.

Title : Reaction of nitrates of metals belonging to the first group of the D. I. Mendeleyev periodical system with cadmium nitrates in fusions. Part I. Electrical conductivity of binary systems.

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/2, 207-211, Feb 1954

Abstract : Experimental data on the specific electrical conductivity and numerical values of absolute and relative thermal coefficients are presented for two binary $\text{LiNO}_3\text{-Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and $\text{NaNO}_3\text{-Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ systems the structural diagrams of which were obtained by a visual-polythermal method. The absence of a chemical affinity in the fusions between $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ and LiNO_3 and NaNO_3 was established on the basis of the structural diagrams. It was established that the electrical conductivity increases from the less conductive in fusion $\text{Cd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ toward the more conductive lithium and sodium nitrates. Nine references: 8-USSR and 1-German (1920-1952). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The V. M. Molotov State University, Rostov/Don

Submitted : September 15, 1953

PROTSENKO, P.I.; POPOVSKAYA, N.P.

Interaction in melts of nitrates and nitrites of metals from the first and second groups of D.I.Mendelev's periodic system. Part 13. Electrical conductivity of binary systems: cesium nitrate-cadmium nitrate, thallium nitrate-cadmium nitrate, and potassium nitrate-rubidium nitrate. Zhur.ob.khim.24 no.12:2119-2126 D '54. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Nitrates) (Electric conductivity)

PROTSENKO, P. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 147 - 16/27

Authors : Protsenko, P.I., and Popovskaya, N.P.

Title : Electrical conductivity of binary systems

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/2, 299-304, Feb 1954

Abstract : The specific electrical conductivity was measured for the following binary systems: Cd(NO₃)₂ - KNO₃, Cd(NO₃)₂ - RbNO₃ and Cd(NO₃)₂ - AgNO₃ and the absolute and relative thermal coefficients were calculated. The results obtained led to the assumption that all chemical compounds of the binary salt type when reaching the melting point or higher decompose into component molecules and dissociate into ions. The chemism of these binary compounds is discussed. Eight USSR references (1931-1954). Tables; diagrams.

Institution : The V.M. Molotov State University, Rostov

Submitted : April 25, 1953

*PROTSENKO, P.I.***USSR.***7 Chem*

Reactions of nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of the D. I. Mendeleev periodic system in fusions. XVI. Investigation of a ternary system of nitrates of cesium, thallium, and cadmium. P. I. Protsenko and V. V. Rubleva (State Univ., Kost'oy-on-Pripyat). *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* 25, 238-43 (1955); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 221-5 (1955) (Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4953h.—Reactions of salts were studied by detns. of m.p. on 2- and 3-component mixts. in varying proportions. $TINO_3$ and $CsNO_3$ react with $Cd(NO_3)_2$ in fusions to form $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2TINO_3$ (m. 105°) and $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2CsNO_3$ (178°). $CsNO_3$ and $TINO_3$ give a continuous series of solid solns. The ternary system has two eutectic points of compn.: 31 mol. % $TINO_3$ -17.2% $CsNO_3$ -51.8% $Cd(NO_3)_2$, m.p. 108°; and 36.5% $TINO_3$ -16.1% $CsNO_3$ -48.4% $Cd(NO_3)_2$, m.p. 84°. This system has 4 phases of crystn.; that of $Cd(NO_3)_2$, whose area is 22.32% of that of the ternary diagram of crystn.; an isomorphous mixt. of $CsNO_3$ and $TINO_3$, 68.68%; $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2CsNO_3$, 7.35%; and $Cd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2TINO_3$, 1.00%. Mixts. exhibit vitreousness and supercooling. XVII.

Investigation of a ternary system of nitrates of rubidium, cesium, and calcium. P. I. Protsenko and Z. I. Belova. *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* 25, 244-9; *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 227-31 (1955) (Engl. translation).—M.p. data on 2- and 3-component mixts. of these salts in varying proportions are given. The existence of the compds. $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot RbNO_3$ and $Ca(NO_3)_2 \cdot CsNO_3$ in fusions was confirmed. When data are shown in a ternary diagram of crystn., a zone appears that represents an isomorphous mixt. of these compds. It is shown that if 2 isomorphous components A and B react chemically with another component C to form compds. AC and BC, these latter will also be isomorphous.

Malcolm M. Anderson

(1)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BELOVA, Z.I.

Interaction in melts of nitrates and nitrites of metals from the first and second groups of D.I.Mendeleev's periodic system. Part 17. Study of the ternary system of rubidium, cesium, and calcium nitrates. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.2:244-249 F '55. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu Gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Nitrates) (Metals)

Protzenko, P. I.

✓ Reaction of nitrates and nitrites of metals of the first and second groups of D. I. Mendeleev's periodic system in the molten state. XVIII. Investigation of the triple system of nitrates of lithium, rubidium, and silver. P. I. Protzenko and L. M. Kharlamova (State Univ., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchel Khim.* 25, 444-51(1955); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 417-21(1955)(Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 49, 11381*a*.—The triple system Li, Rb, and Ag nitrates is related to complex systems having 4 nonvariant points, 3 of which appear as triple eutectics and the fourth is a transition point. The formation and melting without decomprn. of LiNO_3 , RbNO_3 and $\text{RbNO}_3\text{-AgNO}_3$, and melting with decomprn. of $2\text{RbNO}_3\text{-AgNO}_3$ were established. Chem. reaction of nitrates of Li and Ag with RbNO_3 in triple-system melts is not weakened but strengthened under the influence of reciprocal additive polarizing action of Li and Ag ions on the Rb ion. V. N. BednarSKI

Protzenko P.I.

Laboratory method of preparation of nitrous anhydride.

P. I. Protzenko and V. B. Stradomskii (State Univ., Kastav) (H)
Zhur. Obrabot. Khim., 25, 1047 (1955).—Pure
N₂O₃ is prep'd. by addit. of concd. H₂SO₄ to pure NaNO₃
(preferably mixed with glass beads) in a large test tube
connected through a ground-glass joint to a dropping funnel
and a vertical glass column filled with P₂O₅ and glass wool.
The dried gaseous product obtained after displacing all of
the air is condensed in a coil condenser cooled with dry
ice. With a 10-mm. test tube 2-2.5 ml. deep-blue N₂O₃
can be produced in 5 min. G. M. Kosolapov

MS

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PROTSENKO; P.I.

✓ 7473 AEC-Is-2444

ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY OF THE BINARY LIMA
RbNO₃ AND AgNO₃-RbNO₃ SYSTEMS IN FUSION. P. I.
Protsenko. Translated from Izvest. Nauk. RSR. Kemiya
Anal. Inst. Obshchei Neorg. Khim. Akad. Nauk S.S.R. 36,

173-9(1958). 13p.

The following binary systems were investigated by the
method of electric conductivity: lithium nitrate-rubidium
nitrate, and silver nitrate-rubidium nitrate, within the
temperature interval of 180 to 320°. The congruently melting
chemical compounds RbNO₃·AgNO₃ and RbNO₃·LiNO₃ and
the incongruently melting compound 2RbNO₃·AgNO₃, which
form in these systems are not reflected on the isotherms
of the specific electric conductivity and are not confirmed
by the curves of the absolute and relative temperature
coefficients. It was established that the isotherms of the

Rostov State Univ im V.M. Molotova

PROTSEHKO, P.I.

POPOVSKAYA, N.P.; PROTSEHKO, P.I.

Specific weights and molecular volumes of binary systems: nitrates
of potassium — cadmium, and of silver — cadmium. Zhur.fiz.khim.
29 no.2:225-230 F '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.M. Molotova, Rostov na Donu.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Nitrates)

PROTSENKO, P.I.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; MALAKHOVA, A.Ya.

Fusibility in the ternary system of potassium and barium nitrates
and nitrites. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2145-2153 S '57.

(MIRA 10:12)

1.Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Fusion) (Barium nitrate) (Barium nitrite)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BELOVA, Z.I.

~~Binary systems of nitrates of metals from the first and second group with calcium nitrate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.11:2617-2620 N '57.~~
(MIRA 11:3)

1.Rostovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Nitrates)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343330004-0

PROTSEMKO, P.I.; MUDVEDEV, B.B.

System Na, Ca//NO₂, NO₃. Chair. - nauch. Kair. 8 no.12:2737-2740 (1988).
(MIR, 1989).

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001343330004-0"

SHISHOLINA, R.P.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

System Li, Na//O₂, NC₃. Zhur. neorg. khim. 3 no.12:2741-2743 D '63.

System consisting of the nitrites and nitrates of lithium and
potassium. Ibid.;27/4-2747 ('MIRA 17:9)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 25373-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Fr-Li/Ps-Li/Pu-Li IJP(c) JD/JG
S/0149/64/000/005/0034/0038 37
35

ACCESSION NR: AP5006250

AUTHOR: Protsenko, A. V.; Protsenko, P. I.

TITLE: Some physical and chemical properties of melted samples of the system
 LiNO_2 - LiNO_3

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 34-38

TOPIC TAGS: lithium compound, nitrate, physical chemistry property, chemical compound, electric conductivity

Abstract: Physical and chemical methods are used to study the density, viscosity, and electrical conductivity of molten lithium nitrate and nitrite (thermometry, specific gravities, densities, electrical conductivities, and viscosities). Equipment and methods used have been described in earlier papers. The overall diagram of state of the LiNO_2 - LiNO_3 system was obtained and it was found that its components did not react chemically; rather they formed a continuous series of solid solutions with a minimum at 186° , decomposing at 145° . The dimorphic transformation of lithium nitrite was fixed at 93° . The measured density and calculated molar volumes of the melts indicate that the isotherms for these parameters are additive and parallel.

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L 25371-65

ACCESSION NR: AP500F 50

The specific electrical conductivity and viscosity of the system were measured. Conductivity is anomalously low because the lithium ions set up strong force fields favoring stable associations, effectively lowering ion migration, and hence lowering conductivity. The conductivity isotherms are parallel to the abscissa because the conductivity of the two components is practically identical at the temperatures studied. Viscosity increases in proportion to nitrite content. The activation energy of ion migration and viscous flow were calculated. From the isotherms and from the variation of the activation energies, it is concluded that the melts and mixtures of molten lithium nitrite and nitrate consist of simple ions and associated ions having varying degrees of stability and varying composition, depending on the specific ion charges and their quantitative relations. Orig. art. has 1 graph and 1 table.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5006250

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Rostov State University)

SUBMITTED: 11Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUR CODE: IC, GC

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 006

JPRS

Card 3/3

L 35030-65 EPF(n)-2/EPA(s)-2/EWA(c)/ENT(m)/ENP(b)/T/ENP(t) Pt-10/Pt-4 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5006378 JD/JG S/0153/64/007/006/0887/0890
37
36

AUTHOR: Protsenko, P. I.; Shisholina, R. P.

TITLE: Differential thermal analysis of lithium, rubidium and cesium nitrite-nitrate systems

SOURCE: IVUZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 7, no. 6, 1964, 887-890

TOPIC TAGS: lithium nitrite, lithium nitrate, rubidium nitrite, rubidium nitrate, cesium nitrate, cesium nitrite, phase diagram, differential thermal analysis

ABSTRACT: Phase diagrams of $\text{LiNO}_2\text{-LiNO}_3$, $\text{RbNO}_2\text{-RbNO}_3$ and $\text{CsNO}_2\text{-CsNO}_3$ binary systems were investigated in order to determine the thermal stability range of their solid solutions. This study is important for the chemistry of ferroelectrics and for thermal analysis of salt systems. Cooling and heating curves were plotted using a direct thermocouple and a differential thermoelectric pair incorporating platinum and a platinum-rhodium alloy. An FPK-59 temperature measuring system was used. Liquidus and solidus curves were constructed for each 10 mol %. Heating was at a rate of 3 degrees per minute. Phase diagrams of these systems are shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. It was established that solid solutions

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006378

formed by nitrite-nitrate pairs of alkali metals differ greatly in their stability which increases with a decrease in the difference between the lattice energies of the components which comprise these systems. This energy difference decreases steadily from lithium salts to cesium salts. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Rostov State University)

SUBMITTED: 19Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: TD, MM

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 35030-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006378

ENCLOSURE: 01

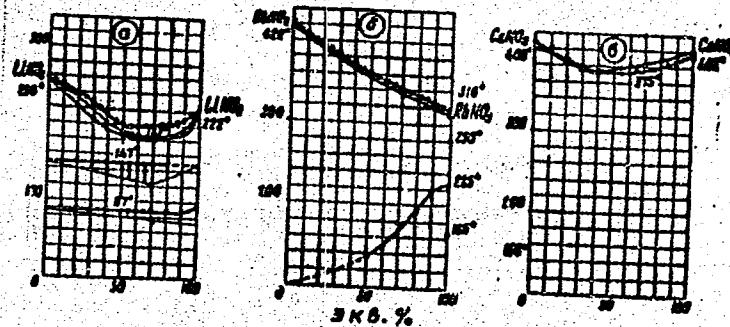


Fig. 1. Phase diagrams of

(a) $\text{LiNO}_3\text{-LiNO}_2$, (b) $\text{RbNO}_2\text{-RbNO}_3$, (c) $\text{CsNO}_3\text{-CsNO}_2$ systems

Card 3/3

POPOVSKAYA, N.P.; PROTSENKO, P.I.; YELISEYeva, A.F.

Electric conductance and density of melts in the binary
systems involving sodium nitrate. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9
no.5:1211-1213 My '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

SHURDUMOV, G.K.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Properties of solutions in the systems $\text{NaNO}_2 - \text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{KNO}_2 - \text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°C . Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1237-1241 My '64.

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

(MIRA 17:9)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHURDUMOV, G.K.

Differential thermal analysis of binary systems formed by
alkali metal nitrites and strontium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9
no.7:1692-1695 Jl '64. (MIRA 17;9)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PRYDOLIN, I.I.; BELYAEVA, A.V.; POPOVICH, N.I.

Electronen-magnetizit' stoned alkali metal nitrites. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.8:1951-17/54 Ag 104.

(XTRX 17:11)

D. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvenny universitet.

PROTSINKO, P.I.; SHALIN LINA, R.P.

Thermal analysis of the binary systems LiNO₂ - NaNO₂,
LiNO₂ - KNO₂, LiNO₂ - RbNO₂, LiNO₂ - CsNO₂. Ukr. Khim.
zhur. 30 no.9:912-915 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

I. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; MEDVEDEV, B.S.

System Rb, Ca || NO₂, NO₃. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.10:2438-2440
O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHOKINA, O.N.

Specific gravities and molar volumes of the ternary system
consisting of the nitrates of sodium, potassium, barium.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:474-479 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitat.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; PROTSENKO, A.V.

Determination of the thermal stability of fused salts. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.1:160-161 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)
1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, laboratoriya
fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; PROTSENKO, A.V.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, O.N.

Internal friction of fused alkali metal nitrates. Zhur.neorg.khim.
10 no.4:751-754 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

EROTSENKO, P.I.; BORDYUSHKOVA, Ye.A.

Kinetics of the thermal decomposition of alkali metal nitrates.
(MIRA 18:6)
Zhur. neorg. Khim. 10 no.5:1215-1219 My '65.

I. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENGO, P.I.; ERKHOVA, N.A.

Thermal analysis of binary nitrite systems. Zhur. neorg. khim.
10 no. 5:1220-1224 My '65. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHURDUMOV, G.K.

Physicochemical properties of the systems RbNO₂ - Sr(NO₂)₂ - H₂O and
CsNO₂ - Sr (NO₂)₂ - H₂O at 25°C. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:613-616 Mr
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BRYKOVA, N.A.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Physicochemical properties of solutions of the systems $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{TlNO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{TlNO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:738-741 Mr '55.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P. I.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, O. N.; IVANOVA, Ye. M.

Some physicochemical properties of solutions of the
KNO₂ .. Ba(NO₂)₂ - H₂O system. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.4:696-701 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet,
kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.

ROSTOV-ON-DON, R.S.F.S.R., USSR

mobility, electroconductivity, viscosity, and density in the
systems $\text{RbNO}_2 - \text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CsNO}_2 - \text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°C .
Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.2:480-484. F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

I. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
Sept. 2, 1963.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHISHOLINA, R.P.

Conductance of melts of the system Li, Cs || NO₂, NO₃. Elektrokhimia
1 no. 9:1064-1071 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; MEDVEDEV, B.S.

Reciprocal systems of the series M, Ca || NO₂, NO₃. Zhur.

neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1906 Ag '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 25, 1964.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BOROVISHKOVA, N.A.; VENEROVSKAYA, L.N.

Differential thermographic analysis with recording of the conductance of alkali metal nitrites. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no. 11: 1200-1203 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; MEDVEDEV, B.S.

Certain physicochemical properties of saturated solutions of the system $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2\text{-Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°C . Zhur.prikl.khim. 38
no.3:676-680 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

J. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
June 9, 1964.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHISHOLINA, R.P.

Conductance of melts in the system Li, Na || NO₂, NO₃. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.10:1048-1052 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted March 23, 1964.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, O.N.

Internal friction of fused univalent metal nitrates. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 38 no. 10:2355-2358 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

l. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted Sept. 13,
1963.

PROTSENGO, P.I.; MEDVEDEV, B.S.

Some properties of saturated solutions in the system
KbNO₂ — Ca(NO₂)₂ — H₂O at 25° C. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39
no. 9:2304-2306 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; GABITOVA, L.L.

System consisting of cesium-thallium nitrites and nitrates. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 10 no.9:2124-2126 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

HROTSENKO, P.I.; GABITOVA, L.L.

Fusibility of the system Na, Tl / NO₂, NO₃. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.3:
810-813 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROCHINSKIY, V. P., POLIVANOVSKIY, Ye. A.

Kinetics and mechanism of the thermal dissociation of calcium,
strontium, and barium nitrites. Zhur. fiz. khim. 55 no. 8:1974.
1981 Ag 165. (MZhA 18:9)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ANDREYEVA, T.A.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Systems of nitrites and nitrates of lithium and barium. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 9 no.12:2761-2763 D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHISHOLINA, R.P.

Differential thermal analysis of the systems
 $\text{LiNO}_2 - \text{LiNO}_3$, $\text{RbNO}_2 - \text{RbNO}_3$, $\text{CsNO}_2 - \text{CsNO}_3$. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
khim.i khim.tekh. 7 no.6:887-890 164.

(MIRA 18:5)
I. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra
obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.M.

System TlNO₃ - CsNO₃ - H₂O at 25° C. Zhur. neorg. Khim. 10
no.6:1477-1480 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvenny universitet.

PROISENKO, P.I.; SHOKINA, O.N.; CHEKHUNOVA, N.P.

Electric conductivity and dissociation constants of alkali
metal nitrites. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.7:1857-1859 J1 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

Physicochemical properties of the ternary system LiNO₂ - TiNO₂ - H₂O.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.5:448-451 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHISHOLINA, R.P.; IVANOVA, Ye.M.

Reciprocal system consisting of nitrites and nitrates of lithium
and cesium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no.2:180-183
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Laboratoriya fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza Rostovskogo-na-Donu
gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; RAZUMOVSKAYA, O.N.

Viscosity of eutectic melts of some ternary nitrate and nitrite systems. Zhur.fiz.khim. 38 no.11:2680-2681 N '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; PROTSENKO, A.V.

Density and molal volumes of alkali nitrite melts. Zhur.fiz.khim.
38 no.11:2688-2689 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSYKO, P.I.; SHISHOLINA, R.P.

Specific gravity and molar volumes of melts of the system
Li, Na NO₂, NO₃. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.12:1292-1294 '64
(MIRA 1964)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 48588.65 SPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4/
Pr-7/Ps-4 ITP(c) JDAM/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5009945 UR/0078/65/010/004/0751/0754

AUTHOR: Protsenko, P. I.; Protsenko, A. V.; Razumovskaya, O. N.

TITLE: Internal friction in melts of alkali metal nitrites

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 751-754

TOPIC TAGS: fused salt, alkali metal nitrite, melt viscosity, complex ion, internal friction

ABSTRACT: Internal friction in melts of lithium-, sodium-, calcium-, potassium-, rubidium-, and cesium nitrites was studied within the limits of thermal stability. No general quantitative theory of viscosity of fused salts is developed as yet. Knowledge of viscosity of fused salts is of practical importance in nuclear energetics, thermal working of metals, heat transfer, heat resistant lubrication, etc. The viscosity (η) of melts of alkali metal nitrites was found to be a linear inverse function of temperature. At temperatures approximately five percent above the respective melting points lithium nitrite exhibits the highest viscosity among the melts of alkali metal nitrites. Applicability of the equation $\eta = A \cdot e^{B/T}$ to

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I-42583-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009945

melts of alkali metal nitrites is shown and the activation energies of viscous flow (ΔE_η) are determined. Within the studied temperature range the values of ΔE_η are proportional to the values of activation energy of electrical conductivity (ΔE_x). High values of ΔE_η and low ratios of ΔE_η to ΔE_x indicate formation of relatively stable complex ions in melts of alkali metal nitrites. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvenny'y universitet (Rostov State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

L 52059-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JW/JGE

ACCESSION NR: AP5012972

UR/0078/65/010/005/1220/1224

53
49
B

AUTHOR: Protsenko, P. I.; Brykova, N. A.

TITLE: Thermal analysis of binary nitrite systems

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 1220-1224

TOPIC TAGS: lithium nitrite, thallium nitrite, sodium nitrite, potassium nitrite,
rubidium nitrite, cesium nitrite, binary phase diagram, polymorphism

ABSTRACT: The behavior of thallium nitrite with nitrites of lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium in the solid state was studied for the first time. The authors refined the compositions of the eutectics and dystectics, established the stability limits of the solid solutions, and identified the polymorphic transformations. Differential thermal analysis was used to study the following binary systems: $\text{LiNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{NaNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{KNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{TbNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{CsNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$. Complete phase diagrams were constructed (see Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Enclosure). The incongruously melting compound $\text{TlNO}_2 \cdot 3\text{LiNO}_2$ and continuous series of solid solutions in the $\text{RbNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$ and $\text{CsNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$ systems were identified for the first time; this may be of importance in the search for new ferro- and antiferroelectrics.

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I. 52059-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012972

4

The line of dimorphic transformation of thallium nitrite almost coincides with the solidus curve. The minimum solid solution contains 25% cesium nitrite and has a melting point of 162°C. Only the heat effect of fusion at 406°C is observed on the heating curves of cesium nitrite. "The formation of solid solutions by rubidium and cesium nitrite in binary combinations was confirmed by spectral analyses carried out by Yu. A. Kulyupin and L. V. Shesterko at the authors' request." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-On-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Sep63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: IC,TD

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

PROTSENKO, A.V.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Some physicochemical properties of melts of the system lithium
nitrite - lithium nitrate. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., tsvet. met. 7
no.5:34-38 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Rostovskogo gosu-
darstvennogo universiteta.

MEDVEDEV, V.S.; BUKALIKO, V.I.

System Li, Ca / N_2 , NO_3 . Chir. neorg. khim. v s. 1972, 10, 1, 10-12.
Ag tel.

1. Kostrovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyj universitet.

L 24193-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP4047996 S/0073/64/030/010/1051/1054

AUTHOR: Protsenko, P. I.; Protsenko, A. V.

TITLE: Dissociation potentials of molten alkali metal nitrites ^B

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 10, 1964, 1051-1054

TOPIC TAGS: alkali metal nitrite, ¹⁷lithium nitrite, ²⁷sodium nitrite, ³⁷rubidium nitrite, cesium nitrite, dissociation potential, potassium nitrite

ABSTRACT: The dissociation potential E of the molten alkali metal nitrites were determined over a wide temperature range using a platinum anode for the Li, Na, Rb and Cs nitrites, a silver anode for KNO_2 and a carbon anode for Li and Na nitrites. E was lower on the carbon than on the platinum anode, probably due to polarization. The dissociation potential increased from Na to Cs nitrite, but less than for the corresponding nitrates. E decreased with increasing temperature according to the equation $E_t = E_{t_0} + \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta T}(t - t_0)$ where $\frac{\Delta E}{\Delta T}$ is the mean temperature coefficient. The following mechanism was proposed for the electrolysis

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L 24193-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047996

of the nitrites and secondary processes on the electrodes: on the cathode, $\text{Me}^+ + \text{e} \rightarrow \text{Me}$, and the secondary reactions, $6\text{Me} + 2\text{MeNO}_2 \rightarrow 4\text{Me}_2\text{O} + \text{N}_2$ and $6\text{Me} + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{Me}_3\text{N}$; and on the carbon anode, $2\text{NO}_2^- - \text{e} \rightarrow \text{NO}_3^- + \text{NO}$, and the secondary reactions, $\text{C} + 2\text{NO} \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{N}_2$ and $\text{C} + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CO}$. Analyses of the catholytes and anolytes confirmed these reactions, although other oxygen compounds of carbon might also have been formed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-on-
Don State University)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

PROTSENKO, P.I.; ANDREYEVA, T.A.

Systems RbNO_2 - $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CaNO}_2 \cdot \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25°C .
Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.6:1441-1445 Je '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PRYSENKO, P.I.; SHISHOLINA, R.P.; PRYSENKO, A.V.

System Li, Rb, LiNO_2 , NO_3 . Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.6:1251-1264
Je '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENU, P.I.; SHOKHINA, O.N.

Viscosity of melts in the system NaNO₂ - KNO₂. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9
no.1;152-155. Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

System $TlNO_2$ - $Ba(NO_2)_2$ - H_2O at 25 and 50°. *Zhur.neorg.khim.*
9 no.4:982-985 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; PROTSENKO, A.V.; TRET'YAKOV, Yu.D.; VENEROVSKAYA, L.N.

Electric conductance of binary molten nitrite-nitrate systems.
Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.5:1171-1174 F'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено
akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.

SHOKINA, O.N.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Internal friction of melts in the binary systems NaNO₁- Ba(NO₂)₂ and
KNO₂ - Ba(NO₂)₂. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2337-2339 0 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHURDUMOV, G.K.

Fusibility of the reciprocal system Cs, Sr // NO₂, NO₃. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:707-711 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra obshchey
i neorganicheskoy khimii.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

Differential thermal analysis of binary systems of nitrites of
thallium and alkaline earth metals. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9:
2163-2167 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; ANDREYEVA, T.A.

Electric conductance of melts in the system Cs, Ba $\backslash\backslash$ NO₂, NO₃. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 7 no.7:1648-1654 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Fused salts-Electric properties)

PROTSENGO, P.I.; SHURDUMOV, G.K.

Liquidus of the ternary reciprocal system consisting of rubidium and strontium nitrites and nitrates. Zhur.norg.khim. 7 no.7:1644-1647
Jl '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Rubidium compounds) (Strontium compounds) (Systems (Chemistry))

POPOVSKAYA, N.P.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Temperature dependence of the electric conductance of nitrates
and their mixtures in melts. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.9:2237-2240
(MIRA 15:9)
S '62. (Nitrates--Electric properties)

ARGUNOV, S.B.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Mechanical variable speed drives in the automatic control of
metallurgical processes. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tsvet.met. 5
no.3:154-158 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, zavod
Elektrotsink.
(Fluidization) (Automatic control)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; SHOKINA, O.N.

Solubility isotherms of the systems $\text{NaNO}_2 - \text{KNO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NaNO}_2 - \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{KNO}_2 - \text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 25 and 50°C . Zhur.-
neorg.khim. 7 no.6:1424-1430 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Solubility)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

Physicochemical properties of solutions of the system
TlNO₂ - RbNO₂ - H₂O at 25°C. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.
tekh. 7 no. 1:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, laboratoriya
fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza.

S/196/63/000/001/006/035
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Protsenko, P.I., Khodakov, A.A., Mirskaya, Ye.Z. and Venerovskaya, L.N.

TITLE: Physicochemical parameters of nitrites and nitrates of alkali and alkaline-earth metals with ferroelectric properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no. 1, 1963, 17, abstract 1'B55. (In collection: Segnetoelektriki (Ferroelectrics), Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk. un-t, 1961, 21-26)

TEXT: In connection with the possible application of ferroelectrics as nonlinear elements in conjunction with electroluminophors, it is desirable to have available ferroelectrics characterized by low ϵ , this property being necessary to ensure their compatibility with electroluminophors. With this in view, a study was conducted of crystals of those nitrites and nitrates of alkali and alkaline-earth metals that possess ferroelectric properties; the experimental specimens were crystallized out of aqueous solutions or grown by the Bridgman method from their melts. Thermal Card 1/5

S/196/62/000/001/006/035

E193/E383

Physicochemical parameters

analysis of a large number of nitrates and nitrites enabled the authors to obtain more accurate data on their melting points, to establish the existence of polymorphic transformations and to determine the transformation temperatures (these data being reported in the form of a table). It was shown that single crystals of sodium nitrite (NaNO_2) in the direction of the β axis constituted ferroelectrics with $\theta \sim 457^\circ\text{K}$, i.e. 164°C (see Fig. 1), the magnitude of c at θ being more than 100 times higher than that at room temperature. The magnitude of spontaneous polarization, determined by pyroelectrical measurements, was found to be about $7 \mu\text{k}/\text{cm}$. Typical hysteresis loops were observed at 413°K (140°C) at 50 c.p.s. High values of coercive fields at room temperature were established. A study of the dependence of ϵ of NaNO_2 on temperature and the intensity of the DC field E showed that ϵ decreased with increasing E at temperatures lower than θ , being independent of E at θ . Dilatometric measurements showed that the temperature coefficient of linear expansion α of NaNO_2 was of the order of $10^{-4} - 10^{-5} \text{ deg}^{-1}$, and that the temperature-dependence of α differed from that typical for ferroelectrics. A Card 2/5

S/196/62/000/091/006/035
E193/E383

Physicochemical parameters

domain structure was observed which disappeared at temperatures higher than θ and was not restored on cooling below θ . Single crystals of sodium, rubidium, caesium and thallium nitrates had phase-transformations in the temperature range between room temperature and the melting point. The transformation of sodium nitrate from the second phase (with an orthorhombic structure of aragonite) to the first phase (with the calcite structure) took place on heating above 403 K (130 °C); on cooling below 397 K (124 °C) the first phase changed into ferroelectric third phase, which remained stable down to 383 K (110 °C) and then changed to the second phase. The transformation of sodium nitrate to its ferroelectric phase was accompanied by a decrease in ϵ . Transformation from hexagonal to cubic modification took place at 434 K (161 °C) in rubidium nitrate; a change from cubic to rhombic modification taking place at 492 K (219 °C); a phase-transformation in this compound was observed also at 564 K (291 °C). Rubidium nitrate had no ferroelectric properties in the temperature interval studied. A phase-transformation took place in caesium nitrate at 427 K (154 °C) but no maxima were observed near the transformation temperature. Two phase-transformations were observed in thallium nitrate (see Card 3/5

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Physicochemical parameters

Fig. 2): $\gamma \rightarrow \beta$ transformation at 348°K (75°C) and $\beta \rightarrow \alpha$ transformation at 418°K (145°C). The increase in ϵ observed on heating thallium nitrate was attributed to the increase in conductivity. No ferroelectric properties were observed in barium nitrate, a $(\text{Tl}-\text{Ba})\text{NO}_2$ complex and certain other nitrates. There are 5 figures and 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

CAPTION to Fig.1:

Temperature-dependence of ϵ and $\tan \delta$ of NaNO_2 at $f = 1 \text{ Mc/s}$

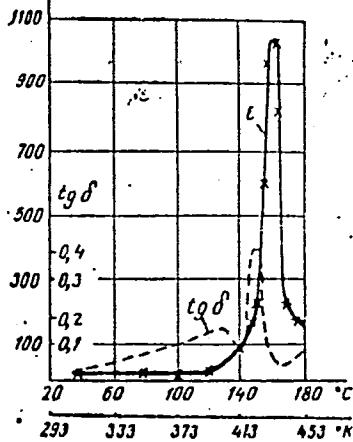


Fig. 1:

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PROTSENKO, P.I.

~ Vitreous state of nitrates. Uch.zap. RGU 41:155-160 '58.
(MIRA 15:1)
(Nitrates) (Vitreous state)

ANDREYEVA, T.A.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Reciprocal system consisting of nitrites and nitrates of
rubidium and barium. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4
no.6:892-896 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra neorga-
nicheskoy khimii.

(Systems (Chemistry))

PROTSENKO, P.I.

The Chemistry Department during the Soviet regime. Uch. zap. RGU
no. 60:3-12 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Rostov-On-Don--Chemistry--Study and teaching)

MALAKHOVA, A.Ya.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Nitrate-nitrite exchange in fused salts. Report No.2: Reciprocal
system composed of sodium and barium nitrates and nitrites. Uch.zap.
RGU no.60:143-150 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Salts) (Systems (Chemistry))

PROTSENKO, P.I.; FEDCHENKO, T.I.

Interaction of lithium, rubidium, and cesium nitrates in melts.
Uch.zap.RGU no.60:135-142 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
(Alkali metal nitrates) (Systems (Chemistry))

PROTSENKO, P.I.; POPOVSKAYA, N.P.

Nature of fused salts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4
no.3:345-348 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet. kafedra
obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Systems(Chemistry))
(Salts)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; ANDREYEVA, T.A.

Reciprocal system consisting of cesium and barium nitrites and
nitrates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.6:1375-1377 Je '61.

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Complex compounds) (MIRA 14:11)

PROTSENKO, P.I.; MALAKHOVA, A.Ya.

Density and molar volumes of melts of a reciprocal system
consisting of potassium, barium nitrites and nitrates.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 6 no.7:1662-1670 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Systems (Chemistry))

PROTSENKO, P.I.; POPOVSKAYA, N.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: Dneprovskaya, G.G.;
PROTSENKO, A.V.

Electric conductivity of the melts of some nitrates and their mixtures.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:867-870 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Rostov-na-Donu.
(Nitrates—Electric properties)

22002

S/076/61/035/004/009/018
B106/B201**5.4600(1208,1273,1087)**AUTHORS: Protsenko, P.I., and Popovskaya, N. P.

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of some nitrate melts and their mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1961, 867 - 870

TEXT: In continuation of previous studies devoted to the systematic investigation of the electrical conductivity, the specific weight, and the molecular volume of nitrate melts and nitrate mixtures, the authors of the present paper determined experimentally the electrical conductance of mixed melts of the two binary systems silver nitrate - cesium nitrate, and silver nitrate - potassium nitrate. The method used for the investigation has been already described earlier (Ref. 3: Zh. stshch. khimii, 24, 2119, 1954; Ref. 4: Zh. fiz. khimii, 29, 225, 1955). The electrical conductance was measured polythermally in the temperature range of 180-340°C. From the resulting polytherms, the isothermal lines were established at intervals of 20°C each. In the binary system silver nitrate - cesium nitrate, two che-

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Electrical conductivity of some ...

ical compounds appear in the liquidus curve of the phase diagram: $3\text{AgNO}_3 \cdot \text{CsNO}_3$, which melts regularly, and $\text{AgNO}_3 \cdot \text{CsNO}_3$, which melts under decomposition. The electrical conductivity of this system has been measured by the authors for the first time. Results are presented in Fig. 1. As may be seen, the two abovementioned compounds do not appear in the isothermal lines of the electrical conductance. The binary system silver nitrate - potassium nitrate has been earlier studied by Usov (Ref. 8: Z. anorgan. Chem., 38, 419, 1904) and by A. P. Palkin and co-workers (Ref. 9: Reaktsii v otsutstviye rastvoritelya, Voronezh, 1939, 7-14). Compound $\text{AgNO}_3 \cdot \text{KNO}_3$ appears in the liquidus curve of the phase diagram of this system. The electrical conductivity of the latter has been studied by V. D. Polyakov (Ref. 10: Izv. Sektora fiz.-khim. analiza IONKh AN SSSR, 26, 147, 1955) and H. C. Cowen and H. J. Axon (Ref. 11: Trans. Faraday Soc., 52, 242, 1956). According to data by V. D. Polyakov, the isothermal lines of conductance exhibit two minima, one of which corresponds to compound $\text{AgNO}_3 \cdot \text{KNO}_3$, and the other to compound $2\text{AgNO}_3 \cdot \text{KNO}_3$; according to data from Ref. 11, by contrast, the isothermal lines have a monotonous course, with-

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out the appearance of a minimum, and display only insignificant negative deviations from additivity determined from the conductances of the components. Careful measurements made by the authors revealed that the isothermal lines actually represented curves with a monotonous course, slightly inclined toward the abscissa, and exhibiting no particular points, breaks, or minima (Fig. 2). These results are in good agreement with the data given in Ref. 11. Whereas the statement has been repeatedly found in the literature that the liquidus curves of phase diagrams and the isothermal lines of the electrical conductance of fused salt baths have an identical course, the authors' investigation yielded results to the contrary. The isothermal lines of the conductance of the two systems concerned have a wholly homogeneous course, without any sign of a chemical reaction between the components. No matter what the form of the liquidus curves of the phase diagrams, the form of the isothermal lines of the electrical conductance in the systems so far studied by the authors (nitrate-, nitrite-, and nitrate-nitrite systems) can be assigned to three types: (1) straight-lined isotherms, deviating little or not at all from additivity; (2) concave isothermal lines with slight negative deviations from additivity; (3) convex isothermal lines with slight negative deviations from additivity.

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B106/B201

Electrical conductivity of some ...

additivity. A common feature in all three types is the absence of partial molecular points, independently of the reactions of the components at the moment of crystallization from the melt. The absence of extreme values can be regarded as an indirect evidence of the ionic structure of nitrate melts. and their mixtures, and proves that the chemical compounds forming in crystallization from the melt spontaneously dissociate to ions at temperatures above the liquidus curve. These ions form associates with undefined and changing composition, whose spherical volume is a function of the concentration of the initial components, of the ion charges, the ion radii, and the ratio between the ionic fields of forces. The course of the iso-thermal lines of conductance is also defined thereby. Measurements of refractive indices, and of molecular refractions, of mixtures of silver and potassium nitrate, carried out by H. Bloom and D. C. Rhodes (Ref. 17) yielded similar results. G. G. J. Phys. Chem., 60, 791, 793, 1956), Dneprovskaya and A. V. Protsenko took part in the experimental work. There are 2 figures and 17 references: 14 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: H. C. Cowen, H. J. Axon, Trans. Faraday Soc., 52, 242, 1956; H. Bloom, D. C. Rhodes, J. Phys. Chem., 60, 791, 793, 1956.

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